AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (WITHDRAWN) A method for testing an electrical connection to a flat cable, comprising:
creating a first electrical coupling between a conductor of a flat cable and a test system, wherein a second portion of the flat cable is electrically coupled to an electronic component, the conductor being in electrical communication with the component;
introducing an electrical charge from the test system to the first electrical coupling for testing an electrical connection of the conductor to the component;
creating a second electrical coupling between the conductor and the test system;
introducing an electrical charge from the test system to the first electrical coupling; and
determining a resistance across the first and second electrical couplings.

2. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned on opposite sides of the flat cable.

3. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 2, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned directly opposite each other relative to the flat cable.

4. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned on a same side of the flat cable.

5. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 4, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned within less than about 5 mm from each other.

6. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 5, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned within less than about 3 mm from each other.

7. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical couplings includes a biased contact pin.

8. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical couplings includes a biased contact member having a generally arcuate cross section.

9. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising determining whether the resistance across the first and second couplings is above a predetermined amount.

10. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the flat cable has multiple conductors, wherein multiple couplings are created between each of the conductors and the test system.

11. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 10, further comprising determining a resistance across each of the couplings.

12. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 10, further comprising determining a resistance across only selected couplings, wherein the selected couplings are chosen based on a result of the testing of the electrical connection of the conductor to the component.

13. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the fist and second electrical couplings are created by connecting a quick connect type connector to the test system.

14. (WITHDRAWN) A method for testing an electrical connection to a flat cable, comprising:
creating a first electrical coupling between a conductor of a flat cable and a test system;
creating a second electrical coupling between the conductor and the test system;
introducing an electrical charge from the test system to the first electrical coupling; and
determining a resistance across the first and second electrical couplings.

15. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned on opposite sides of the flat cable.

16. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 15, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned directly opposite each other relative to the flat cable.

17. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 15, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned on a same side of the flat cable.

18. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 17, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned within less than about 5 mm from each other.

19. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 18, wherein the first and second electrical couplings are positioned within less than about 3 mm from each other.

20. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical couplings includes a biased, elongate, contact pin.

21. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical couplings includes a biased contact member having a generally arcuate cross section.

22. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, wherein the flat cable has multiple conductors, wherein multiple couplings are created between each of the conductors and the test system.

23. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 22, further comprising determining a resistance across each of the couplings.

24. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 22, further comprising determining a resistance across only selected couplings, wherein the selected couplings are chosen based on a result of the testing of the electrical connection of the conductor to the component.

25. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, further comprising connecting an electronic component to the flat cable, the conductor being in electrical communication with the component; and introducing an electrical charge from the test system to the first electrical connection for testing an electrical connection of the conductor to the component.

26. (WITHDRAWN) The method as recited in claim 14, wherein the fist and second electrical couplings are created by connecting a quick connect type connector to the test system.

27. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An electrical cable, comprising:
a flexible sheath having first and second ends;
multiple conductors embedded in the sheath;
for each conductor, first and second electrical contacts in communication with the conductor; and
for each conductor, a third electrical contact in communication with the conductor;
wherein the first and second electrical contacts are positioned on opposite sides of the sheath,
wherein the first and second electrical contacts are positioned towards the first end of the sheath but do not extend beyond the first end of the sheath,
wherein the third electrical contact is positioned towards the second end of the sheath.

28. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The cable as recited in claim 27, wherein the first and second electrical contacts are portions of the conductors exposed through the sheath.

29. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The cable as recited in claim 27, wherein the first and second electrical contacts are positioned directly opposite each other relative to the sheath.

30. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The cable as recited in claim 28, wherein the first and second electrical contacts are substantially coplanar with an outer surface of the sheath.

31. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The cable as recited in claim 27, wherein the first and second electrical contacts for each conductor are aligned along a common plane oriented perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the sheath.

32. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The cable as recited in claim 36, wherein the first and second electrical contacts are adapted for compression coupling.

33. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The cable as recited in claim 27 wherein the first and second electrical contacts are offset from each other.

34. (ORIGINAL) The cable as recited in claim 27, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical contacts is adapted for contact by a biased, elongate, contact pin.

35. (ORIGINAL) The cable as recited in claim 27, wherein at least one of the first and second electrical contacts is adapted for contact by a biased contact member having a generally arcuate cross section.

36. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method as recited in claim 37, wherein the first and second electrical contacts are connection elements of quick connect type connectors.

37. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An electronic device, comprising:
a cable comprising:
a flexible sheath having first and second ends;
multiple conductors embedded in the sheath;
for each conductor, first and second electrical contacts in communication with the conductor;
for each conductor, a third electrical contact in communication with the conductor;
wherein the first and second electrical contacts are positioned on opposite sides of the sheath,
wherein the first and second electrical contacts are positioned towards the first end of the sheath,

wherein the third electrical contact is positioned towards the second end of the sheath; and

a component coupled to the third electrical contacts.